NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

More Amendments to the New York City Charter THE SCRUPLES OF ALDERMEN REMOVED.

THE CANAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

A COMPROMISE AGREED UPON.

DEATH OF GENERAL RILEY. Political and Railroad Intelligence,

&c., &c., &c.

Affairs in Albany,

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS—THE CANAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—MORE AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW YORK GITY CHARTER, ETC.

ALBANY, June 10, 1853. This has been the dullest day of the session. Neithe House had any business werthy of attention before it. The third reading of unimportant bills occupied the time, though it was with great difficulty that the necessary quorum sould be retained. The Senate was not in session this afterneon—only four members appearing at four o'clock, the time for re-assembling. The House was very cisurely engaged in passing bills—very few member knowing or seeming to care anything as to their propriety.

The jeint Compromise Committee have been in session nearly the whole day. It finally agreed upon a plan for

nearly the whole day. It finally agreed upon a plan for amending the constitution, and will report to the respective houses in the morning. Se it appears that the great stumbling block has been removed.

Mr. Cooley's netice of a bill for calling a convention to amend the constitution is treated with universal ridicule. A bill passed the Senate authorizing the purchase of a plot of ground for another mammoth Croton reservoir.

The friends of the central park are sending in strong remonstrances against the purchase of Jones's woods. Indeed, from the feeling here, it seems pretty certain that the central location will be eventually selected.

There is quite an excitement between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware Canal Company. The former wish to extend their railroad in this State, so as to land coal on the Hudson River. The lawyers on each side appeared before the Railroad Committee of the Senate, and occupied the whole afternoon.

The following bill, introduced by Mr. Russell Smith in the Heuse, passed that body to day. It will also pass the Senate:—

An ast supplementary to an act entitled an act further

the Samate:—
An act supplementary to an act, entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York.
The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do canct as follows:
Sec. 1. The second section of the act, entitled an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April 7, 1803, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Passed April 7, 1825, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

See. 2. The members of the Board of Aldermon first elected under this act shall be classified as follows:—On or bofore the first Tuesday of Docember successeding the next general election, the Clerk of the city and county of New York shall, in prasence of the Mayor, Recorder and Comptroller, or a majority of them, draw from a hox to be prepared for the purpose, in which two ballots shall have been deposited, having thereon respectively either the word "odd" or the word "svon," one ballot; if the ballot so drawn shall have thereon the word "odd," then the term of office of the alderman chosen from wards having an "odd" numerical designation shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1855; and in case the ballot having thereon the word "evon" shall be drawn, then the term of office of the alderman chosen from wards having an even numerical designation shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1855. At all subsequent elections, aldermen shall be elected for the fall turn of two years.

shall expire on the first Kondsy of January, 1855. At all subsequent elections, aldermen shall be elected for the fell term of twe years.

Sec. S. Until the aldermen and councilmen to be chosen at the act general election in and for said city, as in the said act provided, shall enter on their offices, the aldermen and assistant aldermen new in office in said city, shall continue to form the common council thereof, subject, however, to all the provisions of said act.

Sec. 6. Hereafter, courts of over and terminer in and for said city, may be held by a justice of the supreme court, and courts of general sessions of the pease, in and for the said city, by the recorder or city judge of said city; and whether either of the said courts said be so held by a single judge, all the powers and jurisdiction appertaining by law to such court, shall be possessed and exercised by such judge.

Sec. 5. This act and the act to which it is supplementary, shall esimmence and take effect as laws, immediately.

The above bill will releave all embarrasement to sidermes sitting as magistrates, and defines their duty until next January.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Allany, June 10, 1853.

BILIS PASSED.

To authorize the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad to terminate at the western line of Pennsylvania.

To facilitate the acquisition of a new reservoir in New York city.

To amend the charter of the Marine Society of New

Tork.

To incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To authorize the State to aid in the erection of a monument at Philadelphia, to commemorate the Declaration of Independence. dependence.
OSITION FOR A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTI-

PROPOSITION FOR A CONVENTION TO AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Cooley (dem.) had unanimous consent to give notice that he will, at an early day, ask leave to bring in a bill recommending a convention of the people of this State, for the purpose of amending the Constitution in such manner as to ensure the speedy completion of the Frie Cenal Enlargement and the lateral canais, out of the net revenues of the canals, and without imposing concreas taxes on the people.

UNITED STATES LANDS IN BROOKLYN.

The Assembly sent in the bill respecting the jurisdiction of the United States over certain lands in Brooklyn, which was referred.

Ne ether important business was transacted prior to the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

No querum being present, the Senate adjourned

THE OPENING SCENE - SOME OF THE MEMBERS IN A PROULIARLY

AIRANY, June 19, 1853.

THE OFFINING SCRIE—SOME OF THE MEMBERS IN A PROULIMELY
PREPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

Mr. HOLLEY, (whig) of Nisgara, rose to a question of privilege He saw upon the desks of the members a programme of performances to take place at a certain theatre this evening. The members of the Legislature were respectfully invited to attend. He noticed further that the first play was "The Apostate." This, he thought, might be interpreted as a sarcasm on certain members of tais House, whom it would represent have become apostates since coming here. (Laughter.) Some, perhaps, who had come here hard shells, and had become softened! (Laughter.) He pretested against thus holding them up to the notice of the public. A little far her down he noticed a "comic song by Mr. Marsh!!" (There is a gentleman of that name in the House.)

The Spraker—The gentleman as yet has raised no point of privilege. In order to do so he must find himself individually represented. (Recewed laughter.)

Mr. Holler said the Lagi-lature as a body were mentioned, and he took the point of privilege as a member of that body. He had not quite finished. There was farther down, another performance entiled "His Last Legs." If this is a sarcasm upon a party in this house, upon its last legs, he deemed it out of place to thus hold them up to public notice.

Mr. Marsh, (dem.) of Tompkins, supposed that under the ruling of the Speaker, he at least could raise a question of privilege. The subject of the song, he said, would be "Charity."

THE BARKING BASS BILL.

THE Seraie bank basis bill, relative to United States

THE BANKING BASIS BILL.

The Senate bank basis bill, relative to United States stocks, was laid aside till Tuesday, when the Governor's veto is to be taken up.

BILLS REPORTED.

The Staten Island Railroad bill was favorably reported On.

The bill to extend the juri-diction of the United States over certain lands in Brooklyn, was passed.

THE NEW YORK CHARGE.

The bill making certain amendments in the charter of

New York was passed.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
Mr. PETERS asked consent that the bill to provide for the election of Commissioners of Emigration be referred to a select committee. Granted.

to a select committee. Granted.

THE REVISED STATCUSS. Etc.

A large number of bills, mostly of a local and unimportant character, were passed. Among them was one amending the revised statutes relative to common schools. It protects singing schools and debating societies from disturbance.

A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

A PTERINDON. SESSION.

A recess was taken till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE NEW YORK BAPTIST UNION.

The bill to authorize the New York Baptist Union for ministerial instruction to increase the number of its trustees, was passed.

ALRIES DERIVED FROM ALIENS.

Mr. NORIE moved a reconsideration of the vote to recommit the bill to confirm the title to lands held by citizens under titles derived from allens.

Mr. HARTINGS urged a re-consideration. The bill did not affect the general alien law; it only provided for holding good titles to lands that have passed through the lands of aliens, and this too, distinctly by those who are citizens.

timens.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR opposed the motion at length.

After further debate, Mr. HENDES moved the puestion, which was carried, and the House adjou

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

Desiruotive Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, June 10, 1853.

A fire broke out last vigit, in the liquor store of Guirand & Starran, on Main street, between Columbia and Front, and spread to the adjoining liquor store of R. A. Little & Co., the grocery of McCullough, Morris & Co., and the iron store of Neave & Free, all of which were greatly damaged. The progress of the flames was checked by the falling of Keys, Maltby & Co.'s warehouse, which contained 800 hids, of sugar, a considerable quantity of molasses, and other goods, most of which were destroyed. The total loss is heavy, but it is fully covered by insurance. Two policies, on Keys, Maltby & Co.'s preparty were renewed only at noon yesterday.

Brevet Major General Riley died last night, aged sixtysix years. He went to California in 1849, and in 1850 was ordered to take command of a regiment on the Rie Grande; but he returned home, and being unable through ill health to return to active service, settled in Buffalo.

He has been suffering for some time from a cancer, and leaves a widow and five children. The funeral, with military heners, will take place to-morrow afterneon.

Gold En Route for New York, &c

The steamahip Philadelphia, from Aspinwall, 3d inst., with passengers and the California mails of the 16th May, has arrived at this port. She reports the steamahip Illinois to sail for New York same day, with some three hundred passengers and about \$1,600,000 in gold dust.

From Washington. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1853. J. Browns, of New York, author of "Sylva American," &c , has been appointed Collector of Agricultural Statis-Temple Clark has been appointed local agent for the

Temple Clark has been appointed local agent for the improvement of the harbor of Manitowoc, Wisconain, vice Charles, son of Gov. Loty, removed.

The President was waited upon to day by a committee of twenty, appointed by the democracy of Alexandria to second the appointment of Mr. Ratcliffe as Attorney of the District of Columbia. They were courteously received. The appointment may, however, be deferred until the Gardner cases are disposed of.

A daily penny paper (demecratic) is about to be established at Alexandria.

Railroad Convention at Buffalo.

A railroad congress is now in session here, to discuss the general interests of the railroads of this State, in connection with those East and West. The lines represented are the New York Central, New York and Erie, Boston and Albany, Canandaigus and Elmira, Ca-nandaigus and Niagara Falls, Buffalo and New York City State line: Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Sandusky

State line; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Sandusky and Mansfield, Mad River and Lake Eric, Michigan Central, and Michigan Southern.

Among the members in attendance are Messrs. Forbes, of Beston; Brooks, of Michigan: Corning, McIatosh, Pruyn and Plumb, of Albany; White and Wilkinson, of Syracuse; Cheddell, or Auburn; Robinson, of New York; Superintendent Minot, and others.

The object of the convention is to secure a good understanding between the lines all over the country tending is one direction. It is probable their action will have an important bearing on the rates of fare on every line.

The session is private, and no definite results have yet been reached. BUFFALO, June 10-9 P. M.

BUFFALO, June 10—9 P. M.

The Railroad Convention to-day came to an amicable arrangement, by which conflicting interests in the great chain of railroads through Michigan. Ohio, and New York, will be reconciled. The arrangements are not to be made public till submitted for the sanction of the different boards of directors. It is understood, however, to be one by which the interests of the public will not suffer. Messrs. Corning, Brooks, and others, left for the East to-night.

The Atlantic and at. Lawrence Railroad.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

PORTLAND, June 10, 1853.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad met in this city to-day, to determine whether they would authorize the Directors to lease the road to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The meeting was very fully attended, and great unanimity prevailed throughout the proceedings.

Messrs. Galt and Holmes, President and Vica President of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic road, were present, and the former gentleman addressed the meeting. He was followed by Judge Preble.

The following vote was then adopted unanimously, accepting the act approved by the Governor March 29, 1853, entitled, "An act to authorize a lease of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad":—Voted, That the directors be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to enter into and execute such a lease of the railroad of this company, or contract in the nature of a lease, as is contemplated and described in the first section of said act of March 29, 1853.

Ex Postmoster Elected a Railroad President, James C. Hall, late Postmaster has been elected President.
dent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, vice Judge Ellis, resigned.

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. In the Constitutional Convention to day, the secret bal-lot provision was adopted by a large majority—also, that for the election of all State and county officers, not of a judicial character, by the people.

Burning of the Steamer Admiral at Toronto The steamer Admiral, running between this city and Rochester, was burned to the water's edge at her wharf here this morning. No lives were lost. The boat was insured.

The Steamship Black Warrior.

The steamthip Black Warrior, Capt. Shufeldt sailed from here to-day, full of passengers, for New York via Bayana.

The sales of cotton to day barely amounted to 2 506 bales. The market is quiet, dealers awaiting the advices ner Pacific. Freights have declined, the quotation to Liverpool being new 7-10d. Sight exchange on New York is at par.

Large Cargo.—The ship Winchester, Capt. Moore, which has just completed loading for Liverpool, carries 3,600 bales of cotton, 2,765 barrels of flour, 32,678 bushels of grain, and 5,000 staves, which, we believe, is the largest cargo ever taken by a single sailing ressel from this port. PRESENTATION OF A SERVICE OF PLATE TO CAPT. L. M'KAY On Monday next a valuable testimonial of the underwriters' appreciation of the seamablike qualities of Capt L. M'Kay, of the clipper ship Sovereign of the Seas, will be shown, by their presenting him with a very handsome service of plate, for his great skill in fitting his ship at sea, and safely getting her into port on his voyage from this city to San Francisco, after being dismasted The testimorial is a breakfast service of silver, consisting of seven pieces, of very handsome manufacture. On one of

> Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., New York Mutual Insurance Co., CAPTAIN L. M'KAY.
>
> "Sovensido or vie Skas."
>
> To express their appreciation of his Skill and ability in fitting his ship at rea, After baving been dismasted on the 12th October, 1862.

STEAMSHIP UNCLE SAM .-- The departure of this vessel for the Facific is postponed from the 15th to the 20th last , is order to accommedate several families who wish to go in her, as well as to take on some important government

THE CLIPPER SHIP YOUNG AMERICA, Capt. Babcock, sailed for San Francisco from Quarantice yesterday, where she had been lying for the previous two days, and her departure for which on the 8th gave rise to the erropeou

sport of her having left port on that day. STEAMSHIP PROMETHERS.—At a meeting of the steerage passengers, held on beard the steamer Prometheus, the 5th day of June 1853, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Captain Church

ill and his officers, for their gentlemanly conduct watchful care and accieve, which they have manifeste-fer our comfort and satety, on our passage from San Jusi del Norte to New York.

del Norte to New York.

Resolved, That we can with confidence recommend our ricinds to the care of Captain Churchill, as a careful officer, and a gentleman highly calculated to promote their happiness and welfare while on board of his ship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Captain Churchill and his officers.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New York Herald, and that a committee of five be appointed to carry the above into effect.

Signed on behalf of the steerage passengers, by the committee:—William Scott, A. M. Harmond, Samuel F. Towle, Martin Bird, Alexander M. Rose.

CLIPTER SHIP ORINNYAL.—This fine vessel, which made

Towle, Martin Bird, Alexander M. Ross.

CLIPTER SHIP ORINTAL.—This fine vessel, which made the passage from New York to this port in one hundred days, did so under circumstances during the latter part of her run which by many would be deemed insurmountable. Forty two days out, when off Cape Hore, shipped a ses while going in stays and sprang the head of her foremant just below the hounds. The captain, with a port under his lee, nevertheless refused to bear away for it to refit, but with spare spars fished the lojured mast in the most substantial manner possible, and succeeded in making one of the quickest passages. He says he could have made the run easily in eighty-dire days, had it not been for this accident. Some of the officers declare she would have made it in neventy-five days, had good luck continued. As it is, all interested have pretty good reason for being satisfied.—San Francisco Paper.

LAND WARRANTS LOCATED.—It appears from the Pension Office report that land warrants have been issued to the amount of nine millions nine hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN CANADA.

Account of the Attack in Quebec, by Father Gavazzi--Ris Description of the Riot.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

SANGUINARY CONFLICT AT MONTREAL

SEVEN KILLED AND SIX MORTALLY WOUNDED. dien dien dien

We are indebted to Mr. G. F. Seochi de Casali the editor of the New York L' Boo d' Italia, for the following interesting letter from Father Gavazzi, describing the attack made upon him at Quebec. It reached Mr. Secchi after his paper had been sent to press. LETTER FROM FATHER GAVAZZI TO THE RDITOR OF

THE NEW YORK L'ECO D'ITALIA. QUEBEC, Canada, June 8, 1853.

G. F. SECCHI DE CASALI-

DHAR FRIEND:- . which happened the day before yesterday; you will per-ceive it more amply described in the papers I send you. 1 will begin by saying that the appearance of the assail-ants was most despicable, for they came dirty, torn, and is in their shirt sleeves, the better to show their origin. It was their aim to secure me alive, in order to marder me without the church; but not having succeeded, they attempted to kill me within the church. Many were led to believe it, when they had by repeated blows felled Paoli to the ground; for believing him to be us, they said one to snether, "this is the very man." Another schone of theirs was to blow out the lights, by turning the gas keys, for by so doing, from their concerted par would have more easily succeeded in getting posed of me, seizing at the same time, every one pre-mostly ladies and children! But man pro-and God disposes. It was not possible to be myself of my first assailant by throwing him over the pulpit, I took off my cloak, and brandishing the c which had served me as an orator, I defended my po-as a true Italian crusader. I think that many of this gang will remember for some time this passage of the Italian missionary's lecture. Having a pulpit about twelve feet wide, with the stairs exposed, facing the church, and compelled to defend it against more than sixty savages, was rather a difficult task. An artillery sergeant—who now enjoys the sympathy of all partiesto the great shame of the policemen, (who were standing by as idle spectators,) leaped from these stairs, and sucattack, Paoli, who was at the church door, was enabled to reach the stairs; and, having snatched a stick from one of the assailant's bands, used it in every direction and we were enabled to retain the liberty of our plat-

form for more than twenty-five minutes. But again a gang of the outward assailants to the number of more than seven bundred, rushed into the church. This is owing to another unpardonable mistak of the police; the stairs and parapet were assaulted with renewed violence. The artillery sargeant feeling his equilibrium fail, clung to Paoli, who, amid the great throng of assailants, could no longer manœuvre his stick; throng of assailants, could no longer manceuvre his stick; meanwhile, two of the savages had seized Paoli to over-threw him from the stairs; he cried out to me, "Gavazzi, help me." I abandoned the front of the pulpit and with a desperate blew of the bench which I had in my hands, fell upon the head of ene of the two assassins, which canced him to bound from the stairs. I was returning to the front, while some other assassins having gained the ground I had abandoned to save my friend, lifted me from my feet and precipitated me headloog out of the pulpit, from a height of more than fifteen feet.

which caused him to bound from the stairs. I was returning to the front, while some other assassing having gained the ground I had abandoned to save my friend, lifted me from my feet and precipitated me headlong out of the pulpit, from a height of more than fifteen feet.

This was to have been the hour of my death, and could have been. The falling with such violence might have sufficed to crush my skull; but God was there to protect his poor, but confident servant. I fell on a floor of enemies' heads and shoulders, and it was afterwards said that as I was of iron disposition. I weighed also asiron it self; but I sustained no wound from my fall. The crowd then dispersing, I found myself stretched out on the ground, with a legion of savages over me, overjoyed at being able to slay me. I then received a kick on my chin, which has produced a slight wound, and a containe on the jaw; as the great crowd prevented the use of sticks, they endeavored to supply it with their feet. I perceived that nothing but a gigantic effort could save me, and by blows opened a passage to the staircase which leads to the subterraneous place where the Sunday schools are and having meta-assasins on the stairs I overcame them; the last, who from his size imposed my passage as it were a barricade and threatened me with his large stick, calling we by the vilest names, I very coolly rolled down the stairs, and jumping over him reached the entry of the Sunday school.

Fortunately the school wasdark having examined it in the morning I became acquainted with its structure. I took the left path, among an innumers ble quantity of benches, while the savages, who were still pursuing me, were obliged to delay before they could reach the door. It was then I heard the cry of Faoli, · God help me.'' which led me to believe that he was assaulted and beaten again by the assassing. Bring left half dead, he would have been killed by the police came. The lights were again lift, but this did not prevent the assailants from breaking all the windows of the scho

Sunday, please Ged, we will gather together at ou Italian service in New York, and I shall feel overjoyed it seeing anew my brethren, after having escaped the death of my assassins. while remember me to them all, and believe me to be your very affectionate friend.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

TELEGRAPHIC. Account of the Riot and Loss of Life at Montreal.

MONTREAL June 10, 1853.

The Montreal Herald, of this morning, contains the following particulars of the riot and melancholy loss of life at Father Gavazzi's anti-Catholic lecture, at Zior Church, last evening.
As advertised, Signor Gavazzi met a numerous audience

in Zion Church, at helf-past six o'clock P. M. yesterday Many of our most respectable citizens, with their fami-les, were present. About half past seven o'clock we went matinger, with a strong posse of police, some twenty or thirty men. At this time and for about half an hour after, groups of wild, ragged looking men were assembled around the door of the church and at different points between the church and McGill street. We mixed free y among these people, and conversed with more than one of those who were considered the leaders of the Irish Ca tholic party. We were assured by them that they had orly come to the ground to use their influence to prevent a disturbance, and that we might rest satisfied the lecture would pass off quietly. We were not, however, satisfied with the aspect of affairs, and remained on the ground. At about a quarter to eight o'clock a bard o offians, we learn-for, although in sight, we were at to great a distance to see more than that a general melé. had taken place-attacked and overpowered the police (Captain Ermatinger receiving a severe wound on the lead.) and proceeded to force their way into the church from which a body of fifteen or twenty repulsed them several shote from guns and pistols being fired from both sides. The assaulting party were effectually routed; two wounded on the ground, but were shortly afterwards re moved in cers by their friends. Soon after this occurence a company of the Twenty-sixth Cameronians marched from Craig street, and were drawn up between quiet, and remained so until about a quarter past eight o'clock—at about which time the lecture was con

Craig street, and took their position in two lines across
Radeyonde street—one line nearly opposite Zion's shurch,
and the other some hundred paces nearer Craig street.
A good deal of hooting and noise prevailed at this time,
and on the McGill street side of Craig street some disturbance with the lowest line of troops occurred, and two or three shots were fired-in other respects, all seemed

We were, at this time, at the corner of St James street and McGill street, and had a clear and distinct view of the troops, and of the people in their immediate vicinity. There we saw no vicience on the part of the mob-nething, indeed, but the people hurrying from the church-when, to our utter asrunning volleys among the apparently, to us, peaceable citizens. Thinking it high time to attend to our own of wanton and uncalled for slaughter. This, we feel is not the time to express the indignation with which we not the time to express the indignation with which we saw British troops deliberately shoot dawn our peaceful and unoffending fellow citizens. We were too far off to sprak personally of the conduct of the Mayor and of the efficers by whose orders they were directed to fire, but if we are correctly informed by those who were on the spot, there was nothing whatever to justify so rash and cowardly a proceeding. We must not, however, prejudge their conduct on the occasion; but the blood of those who fell calls looks for a trompt investigation into every circumstants.

loudly for a prompt investigation late every discumstance connected with the melancholy affair, and, apparently at least wanton massacre.

The following so far as we have been able to ascertain, is a complete list or the killed and wounded:—Peter Gillespie, cleak in Mr Johnson's store, shot through the head with a musket ball, and mortally wounded, although alive when we left (since reported dead). E Crosby, clerk, a relative of Mr. Tyre, of Tyre Calquebon & Co., shot through the heart, and died instantly; James Hutchinson, courin of Mr. Hutchinson, the builder, killed, Mr. Adams, son of the City Councillor, shot through the lungs and mortally wounded, Mr. J O'Neil, shot through the body, and expected to recover; Master Wallace, a lad of 14 years of are, severely wounded; Mr. Clark, book-keeper at W Lyman & Co.'s, shot through the foot with a musket ball, Mr. Hibbert, of Long Point, also shot through the foot with a musket ball; a lad, nephew of Mr. Joseph McKay, of St. Paul street, shot through the leg; Mr. Patrick Guy, shot through the heel with a musket ball; Mr. Chipman, of the National Leau Pond, wounded in the side; Mr. McGrath, son of Thornas McGrath, shot through the bedy, and killed; a Mr. Hudson, tone cutter, was killed, a beautiful little boy, five years id, was shot through the leg, and broke the bone; Mr. stevenson, formerly of the Post Office, was severely wounded in the shoulder; as unknown man was killed—

in the house of the McBonnell; Mr. Sydney Jones fishly wounded by a musket ball in the hand; a lad, for none we could not learn, were more in the through the post of one of his legs, in the Mounceral Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

I have not expected to recover hears, whose cases we could not learn, were more in the house of the Ample of the twenty sixth regi-

THE LATEST.
MONTREAL, June 10-Noon. et, but another disturbance is expected ven persons were killed last evening, and siz nent here. The Mayor is universally con demned dering the troops to fire without sufficient

ARRIVAL OF THE EARL OF ELLESMERE

The Britis ip of War Leander in Post-Industrial Exhibition-Completten English Commission—Voyage Leander—Her Officers, Pas sengers, Sew, de , de , de ..

The British frigate Leauder, Com. King, arrived at this port yest-rday, from Plymouth, England, having on board as passengers. Lord Ellesmere, family and suite. Lord E. is the English Royal Commissioner to the Crystal Palace of New York. The general interchange of friendly feeling amongst the

governments and inhabitants of all nations, and the the arts and sciences, together with the immediate propagation of the results of the latest philosophical researches and agricultural improvement inquiries, which took place after the great national exhibition in London, entitle that tremendous undertaking to be looked upon as chief blessing by the civilized world. The English go eroment was soon aware of the bene

ficial influences which would flow upon mankind from the uninterrupted march of the new spirit thus engender ed by itself and, with characteristic readiness, it resolved upon lending a helping band to similar institution over the world. The contributions of America to the Crystal Palace in

Hyde Park were such as entitled this republic to rank amongst the most distinguished of the kingdoms in point of industry, genius, and practical appliance of mechanical skill; and hence we were the first to determine upon urop our own soil. The alacrity with which England responded to the in timation of our intention is known to all. Her sovereign issued a commission, by virtue of which a representa department of the government—Admiralty, Military, Ordnance, Finance, and Trade—showed the most ready

determination to assist the Queen in carrying the idea to successful i sue. mission the Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Ellesmere nobleman whose life has been distinguished by a derotion to the practical study of science, literature, and the one arts, and it was determined that he should proceed upon his peaceful mission in a manner worthy his own

ank, his country, and that to which he was accredited. The Lord- of the Admiralty immediately ordered the new sioned for special service, to be made ready for sea; and her naval equipment being soon completed, Lord Elles sailed from Plymouth upon the morning of the 10th o

sired, and an even rate of salling was maintained throughout There was no sickness on board, further then the expected stomach qualms of some of the lands felk comprising the suits, and the ship sped upon he course merrily. The Leander arrived at the Narrows stout half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, and was there taken in tow by the steamtug Ajax, by which yes el she was brought abreast of the Battery, where she cast anchor at a quarter past twelve o'clock, noon, after making the passage from Plymouth in a little over thirty

espied the American flag hoisted at Governor's Island, which was saluted by a discharge of twenty one ganfrom the ship, the cannon of the fort responding in

The news of her arrival was immediately forwarded to Mr. Barclay, British Consul. and simultaneously telegraphed o the RERALD office by our ship news agent. We restatched special reporters to visit the ship, and upon their arrival at Whitehall they found one of her

coats fully manned, with the union jack waving from her ero, watting to convey Mr Barelay on board. Mr. Barelay was received on deck by the commander. Captain George St. V. King, with due honor, and con fucted over the vessel.

ayon presenting their card they were at once admitted, and received with that frank and urbane attention which buracterizes the British sailor both at home and abroad THE SHIP. Upon the Leander every man was at his post, but the recessary bust'e which always exists after a voyage, was such that a full inspection of the ship could not be made

esterday. However, we have received some details re

porting her which will be found interesting. The Lander is a new ship-it not being more than hall and a good height between decks. She does not present the appearance of a "quick one" when viewed at ancher, but et she has the reputation of being a very fast sailer, as was attested in her late yoyage. She is of two thousand cos burthen, and is manned with a force, including flicers and hands of every rating, of five hundred men he is nierced for and mounts fifty guns, of very heav

We find the names of her officers published in the Nav List of the party ar, but as many changes have taken we furnish a corrected roll of the gentlemen new in com

furnish a corrected roll e.

Ission:—

Carrans,

Lieut. George St. Vincent King.

LINUTKIANTS.—Sir H'y. Blackwo

Charles H. May. Fourth—Sir H'y. Blackwo

Arnew, Fifth—— (ampbell.

Arney, Sixth—Lord G. Grosven

10088.

Riake, M. D. At. Ge.

A—Charies H. May.
Ond——Agnew.
Agnew.
Agnew.
Agnew.
Surginons.

— Robertson, M. D.——Blake, M. D.
CHAPLIN

Rev. Charles W. Belgrave, B. A.
MIDERIPHEN.
Mr. Ward,
Hardy,
Hardy,
Ley,
Wisc.

WINE PORO!

This branch of the service detailed sixty-eight men for life, and excellent specimens of the British soldier, both in drill, equipment, and personal appearance. The marines are commanded by Capt. Miller, R. M., and Lieut-Douglass, R. M., with the usual complement of non-com-

The fellowing is a complate list of the
PASSENGERS ON BOARD.
The Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Elemere.
The Henorable Harriet Catherine Countess of Ellesmere.
HIS LORDSHIP'S CHILDRAY.
Lady Alice Harriet Frederica Egerton.
Lady Blanche Egerton.
Honorable Algeraon Egerton, Captain Cold Stream
Junds.

Guards.

Honorable Arthur Frederick Egerton, Grenadier Guards.

Bir John Acton, Bart. is also a passenger.

LORD ELLEMENT'S SUITS

Consists of three maid servants and three men servants.

In order to enable the servants to perform their duty
with more ease and greater facility, a considerable portion of the aft part of the ship was fitted up as temporary
cooking and was hing rooms, &c., which somewhat detracts from her appearance. These fixtures will soon be
removed, we understand.

We recret to announce that during restarday afternoon.

We regret to announce that during yesterday afternoon Lord Elesmere was confined to his state room with a se vere attack of gout, and had expressed his determination not to leave the ship during the evening.

joyed some pleasure from a sight of the novelties, varieties, and bustle, which are to be daily met with during a walk through the Empire City. The Honorable Captain Egerton was on board also, in good health and spirits.

maids; they were in excellent health, and we trust en-

Lord Elle-mere has brought some valuable contrib tions to our exhibition—paintings, works of art, &c.— his own private property, from the family man-ion, but owing to his indisposition, our reporter did not request a catalogue. It is the intention of Lord E. to visit the Niagara Falls, Casada, and various other parts of the ountry, previous to the opening of the Palace.

The English Commission to America is now complete,

and it must be acknowledged that the country is well

and worthily represented.

THE COMMISSION

is constituted as follows:

Chief Commissioner—Earl of Ellesmere.
Geology and Mineralogy—Sir Charles Lyell.
Agriculture—Professor G. Wilson.

Textile fabrics and ornumenral arts—Wr. Wallis.
General Commissioner—Mr. Wentworth Dilke. We are informed by the officers of the Leander, that n addition to this complimentary delegation, many dis-

tinguished gentlemen from various parts of England

were preparing to leave home for the surpose of visiting

us, and that a number had left in the different ships and steamers daily satting for our ports.

A short bicgraphical notice of the noble lord and some of his distinguished associates will be acceptable to our

Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brack ley, was born upon the first day of January, in the year 1800, and upon the eighteenth of June, in the year 1822, he married Harriet Catherine, the eldest daughter of George Granville, late Duke of Sutherland, and grandson of Granville, Marquis of Stafford, and Louisa his wife, who was daughter and eventually co-heir of Scroope, first Farl of Bridgewater. His lord-hip succeeded to the estates of the last and celebrated Duke of Bridgewater, in 1823, at the decease of his father, and assumed then the sirpame and arms of Egerton only.

The wealth thus left him was immense, the Duke of Bridge water's collection of paintings alone being valued at £150 000, and his lordship has used it for the promotion and cultivation of art and science since, and for the alleviation of distress and suffering, as well as the evercise of a princely hospitality, with an unbounded The lineage of the family is very accient, as in the year

in the government of Elizabeth, and the representatives have served their sovereigns since, through a line of dukes The issue of Lord Ellesmere's marriage has been five sons and two daughters, the ladies who, with two of their

brethers and their illustrious parents, now grace our His lordship's eldest son was married, upon the 29th of April, 1846, to Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Cawder, and has a son and heir.

The Lordon Daily News, referring to the Queen's choice

The Lordon Daily News, referring to the Queen's choice of a commissioner, says:—

The Farl's ancestors would probably have felt themselves discredited by appearing in America in any other obstacters than those of diplomats, or warriors, or Sybaries. But the pre-sent nobleman visits the descendants of the great Anglo Saxon race, merely to compare noises of the great industrial progress which the two branches of the family have made, and to celebrate their triumphs. He goes with accentific friends to examine and sympathize with the vast re-ults which the men of art, and science, and industry—the artists, the philosophers, the merchants, the shop-keepers, the artisans—have accomplished.

Sir Charles I vell has devoted his attention to the in vestigation of the physical sciences, particularly geology, since a very early age, prosecuting his researches with much real and vigor, and with the most happy results. He visited America in the years 1841 and 1845, when he made scientific investigations of the geology of the States, the result of which he gave to the world in a publication entitled "Travels in North America." Sir Charles is a native of Scotland, and about fifty six years of age. His chief scientific works are "Principles of

Geology," and "Elements of Geology." The early connection of Mr. Dilke with the London exsibition, and the talent and taste which he zealously employed for its final success, have rendered his name and worth known over the world.

The acquaintance of Mr. Wallis with the textile fabrics of all branches of manufacture, is rare and extensive, whilst the persevering thought which Professor Wilson bas given to the study of science, as applied to agricul ture, renders him a valuable co laborer in the cause of civilization and enlightenment.

welcome to the Commissioners, the ladies, and the galant officers and men of the Leander, and to express the hope that during their stay, many opportunities will pre sent, by which the friendly bonds that cement the two great sections of the Anglo Saxon race may be drawn

We have to thank Captain King and his officers for the ourtery, attention and generous hospitality which they extended to our reporters.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are indebted to FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—We are indebted to Capt. Windhester, of the steamer Eastern State, for late St John, N. B., papers. They contain nothing of particular interest in this quarter, except that a party of American engineers, under A. C. Morton, had arrived for the purpose of surveying and locating the line of railway from St. John westwardly to the American frontier, at or near Calain, under the direction of Massrs. Peto, Betts, Praisey and Jackson, the contractors with the Province. The survey had commenced and no time would be lost in locating the road to Bangor.—Boston Journal, June 9.

Naval Intelligence United States sloop of war St. Lawrence from Valpa-rairs, was at Callao May 12 to leave soon for Payta. Sev-eral invalid officers and men from the St. Lawrence, who were left at Valparaiso, bad taken passage in the ship Warner, which would leave Valparaiso for New York

THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF NEW YORK.

THE SHIRT SEWERS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Prices Paid for Their Work.

CASES OF EXTREME DESTITUTION.

FRAUDS PRACTISED BY EMPLOYERS. A New Plan for the Relief of the Shirt Sewers. &c., &c., &c.

We know of no class of workwomen who are more entitled to our sympathy and encouragement than the shirt sewers, for there are none who are more tion and hardship. Much has been written about them, but we believe that no detailed description of their actual condition has before been presen the public. In publishing the following extended account, we desire to say that we relate only what we have seen and know from investigation:

THE WAGES OF SHIRT SEWERS-HIGH PRICES AND LOW PRICES. So far as we have pursued our investigations into

the condition of the industrial classes of New York, we know of none who are in a more destitute state, or who are paid less for their work, than a large proportion of the shirt sewers. Their number is estimated at five thousand, and of these about one fourth do not earn more than one dollar and a half a week at the utmost, while a still larger proportion cannot make more than two dollars. There are a few whose weekly wages amount to four, five, and sometimes as high as six dollars, but not more than one out of every ten can earn so much. The average weekly earning of each shirt sewer is about two dollars and a half a week, a sum barely adsquate to the support of one person. Some of the work at which they are employed requires as much. if not more skill, than any other, with the exception of embroidery. We have seen shirts in which there were at least twenty yards of fine stitching and sewing: and for one of these, which would require two days to make, the sewer has received only one dollar and half. This is considered remarkably good pay; but when we contrast it with the price paid for other work, which is not by any means so laborious or unhealthy, it appears insignificant. For making a coat a good tailor is paid five dollars, which he can earn in two days; while, at work which requires more neatness, a woman, who has perhaps a family to maintain, cannot make more than a dollar and a half, and to make even that, she must work twelve or fourteen hours a day.

There are, properly speaking two classes of shirt sewers-one for coarse and the other for fine work. The former receive the lowest prices-from one to two dollars, while the latter earn three, four, five, and six dollars, according to the amount of work they are capable of doing. Why there should be such a great disparity between their wages we cannot determine. Coarse shirts are easier made than fine ones, and a smart sewer can finish three in one day; but it takes two days to make one fine shirt. The cost of a fine shirt varies from two dollars and a half to four dollars, while a coarse one can be purchased at almost any retail store for eight or ten shillings. Now the profit realized on two or three of these is much larger than that obtained from the sale of a fine shirt, except where quick sales and small profits are more desirable; yet the woman who makes them does not get more than one-half the price given for fine shirts.

The following table presents the prices paid by different establishments in New York :-

For collars, per dozen ... 8s. 7s. 6s. 5s. 8s. 9c. For wristbands, per dozen ... 6s. 5s. 4s. 3s. 2s. 18c. For bodies ... 4s. 3s. 2s. 1s. 4c. For finishing the shirt—that is, sewing all its parts together-from twenty-five cents to a six

There are four kinds of needlework on shirts -the first is called plain sewing, and consists simply in making the bodies; the second is called stitching, and requires considerable neatness—the breasts, wrists and collars are stitched; the third is the finishing process, in which there is a great deal of gathering to be done, besides the stitching of the button holes and the sewing on of the buttons; the fourth is embroidering. In some stores they give the entire shirt to one person to make, while in others they distribute them in parts. and classify their sewers into body makers, stitchers finishers and embroiderers. There are very few of this latter class, but we believe they are paid better than any of the others. Their work is said by those who have been engaged in it, to be more pleasant than stitching, which is regarded as the most tedious and injurious to the sight. Some of these embroi dered shirts sell for twenty dollars, but the average price is ten, and some of inferior workmanship can

be procured for less. A CASE OF EXTREME DESTITUTION-SOME FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

We had heard and read of numerous cases of extreme destitution among shirt sewers, and of the miscrable prices which they were paid, but we can say with truth, after minute personal investigation, that no account which we have ever read could give an adequate idea of the reality. To know what they suffer, and to see their condition, it is necessary to visit them in their homes-if the most miserable habitations are worthy of that name. Of the four thousand shirt sewers in New York, there are at least one thousand who do not make more than one dollar, and one dollar and a half a week. Yet some of these do not only live upon this miserable pittance, but actually contrive to support two or more children on it. Nearly all who work at these low prices are coarse sewers, that is, they are employed in sewing cheap shirts, varying in price from six to ten shillings, such as are to be found in many of the windows in Chat-

As it would be impossible to describe all the scenes of poverty and destitution which we visited, in our endeavors to ascertain the true condition of this class of our needlewomen, we will content ourselves with giving the result of our visit to two shirt sewers, one of whom lives in Hamilton street, and the other in Mulberry. The first we found in the attic of a three story house, whose appearance, to say the least, was anything but inviting. This woman occupied three rooms, at a rent of five dollars and a halfa month, but they were so small that the whole of them would not make a respectable sized apartment. She had five children to support, two of whom were able to earn at least three dollars a week, at light work; but, unfortunately, they could not obtain employment at any for which they were suited. They were all, including the mother, very poorly clad; and although bright, intelligent looking children, the marks of destitution were visible in their faces. Their father died about two years ago, leaving them without any means of subsistence. Before his death they were in comfortable circumstances, and received the rudiments of a good English education. They both could read very well; and their mother showed us, with a feeling of maternal pride, some prizes they had received at school for advancement in studies. "These," said she, "they got for good cholarship while at school, but when my husband died," she added, "I had to take them away,

although R grieved me sadly to do so." "How did you contrive to support yourself and